EDUCATION FOR THE DEAF

Sketch of The Beginning in Europe and United States.

GROWTH OF ABOUT TWO CENTURIES

First Proposed by John Butler, an Englishman, Who Was Laughed At-Wonders Accomplished by Modern Methods.

"Speech and Speech Reading for the Deaf" is the title of a paper by John Dutton Wright in the current Contury. The writer treats of the history, progress and present development of this branch of education as

by falling into discourse with some rational Augusta Lehman, Emma Lorenzen, men about such a design, that the attempt Lang, Rachel Lawton, Effe Levoy. seemed so paradoxical, prodigious and Hyperbelicall that it did rather amuse than satisfie their understandings." Indeed, it was not until more than a century later, when De l'Epre, Heinicke and Braidwood founded schools in France, Germany and Great Britain, respectively, that any per-maneut institutions were established for the

It is a very rare occurrence when a dear reon is mute for any other reason save black of instruction which a hearing child creives through his ears. R cognizing this fact, and that siesch is the most distinctive gift of man. Heinleke and Braidwood devoted the musives to the training of the vocal organs of their pupils, and to teaching them to trail the species of others by noting the movements of the lips and torgue. On the other hand, the good Abbe de l'Epice based method of instruction upon the fact that all human beings, when deprived of speech, either through deafness or ignorance of the language spokes about them, resort to signs to make known their wants. All savage races have a code of signs by which they can communicate with one another and with the surrounding tribes. He, therefore, conentionalized and systematized signs and in-ented new ones when natural gestures failed to convey the idea.

FIRST SCHOOL IN AMERICA. With this idea of conventionalized signs, brought to this country by Jr. Thomas H. Gallandet, a school was opened in Hartford. Conn., in the year 1817. It had been found, however, that the sign language did not solve the problem of giving the deaf a means f communication with the world in general. while its construction, so far as there was any, and its concisences—a single gestur frequently representing a complete sentence of spoken verbacular—randered it unfit for representing grammatically constructed lan-guage. The method of spelling the words with the fingers by means of a finger alpha-bet was then pressed into service in conjuncsimilar to those of Johns Papkins univer-tion with signs. This is the same as writ-ing in foreign characters on the blackboard or upon paper, except that it is more rapid and more convenient. In this way the read-ing and writing of grammatical English could be taught and both the manual alpha-ter that the same as writ-tories are the procession of the field of has been subscribed for this new develop-ment.

The free lectures inaugurated by the bet and the sign language are employed in certain schools today.

For many years after the founding of the Hartford school no speech was taught there, though today the teaching of articulation is an important factor in their work. In 1867, largely through the efforts of Horace Mann, who some years previously had vis-ited the schools of Europe, two institutions were established in this country where the deaf could not only be taught to speak, but be taught by speech without the use of the manual alphabet or the sign language. One of these was in New York City and the other in Northampton, Mass. and they are today large and flourishing

After the establishment of these institutions there sprang up in this country, in the ranks of the teachers of the deaf, a division which already existed in Europe. On the one side were the ardent advocates of the sign language as a means of in were the opponents of signs who employed the manual alphabet, writing, and speech only. The controversy has been waged with more or less energy ever since; but like all the ideas of a cruder and less advanced age, the sign language has been gradually crowded out, until new it is entirely excluded from many acools and used but spar-

A single argument brought forward by son of a distinguished advocate of the ancient method in support of this language enough to indicate its ultimate fate, though it has served a noble purpose in its day. He says: "It is a fact worth noting that the signs used by the Indians of North America are identical in many instances with those employed by the deaf mutes of today." No one will question the truth of this observation, nor deny that it is worth noting; but we have reached a stage if the world's history when we can lay asid the tools of savagery. Through progress in collightenment we are fortunately able means of communication with men than that employed by the American Indian or the African savage. It is a friendly struggle in which the old-school advocates of th eign language are the defensive party and the oralists the aggressors. Both are however, engaged in the great work of ameliorating the condition of an unfortunate class, and have much that is common ground where they can clasp hands with hearty ap-

In the schools of the deaf in the United today three systems of instruction are used. The methods employed are, in the first system, signs and the manual alphabet; second system, speech and the man ual alphabet; third system, speech only Writing is of course employed in all the

OVERPRODUCTION OF TEACHERS.

Some Remarks on the Pernicious Ac-tivity of Teacher Factories. The president of the Indiana State Nor mal school says in his annual report to the governor that the state is suffering from a "surplus of teachers."

The observation furnishes the Chicago Post occasion for remarking that the suffering is not confined to Indiana. "It is also pertinent to observe that the suffering entailed by the vast everproduction of the pedagogic factories is not felt by the schools alone, but by the members of the teaching

The fact of the matter is the schools are menaced by an overpreduction of peda-gogues rather than teachers. For the last twenty years normal schools of every de-scription have had a mushroom growth all over the west. The sons and daughters of farmers have been dazzeled by the tempting advertisments and alluring 'annuals' of 'normal' and 'business' colleges to forsake the bucolle solitudes and the rural domestic drudgery and allow these pedagogle ma structors capable of commanding a large salary in the public schools. Some of those concerns boast of their ability to take a raw and callow maiden from the village or the farm and transferm her into a finished school teacher in six or eight

"The normal schools have been turning out product in large and increasing numbors for twenty years or more, until there are in each state several thousand so-called 'teachers' who are unable to secure posi-tions. For every vacancy that occurs from fifty to a hundred applications are filed. Among these are doubtless many teacher who have received training in addition t more advanced preparation in high schools and academies. But their opportunities for employment are curtailed by the repre-hensible tendency of school boards to yield

to the pressure of over-production and em-ploy a cheaper grade of teachers.

"The remedy for all this is the insistence upon a higher and broader scholarship on the part of teachers who seek positions in the public schools. Such institutions as state normal schools that are supported by the state should confer diplomas only upon

those who have demonstrated marked natural aptitude for the work, whose at-tainments represent wide culture and who stend to make teaching a life profession netead of a stepping stone to some other

calling. "As for the 'normal schools' that are run purely for commercial purposes and which draw their support from those who are led to believe that teaching affords alluring opportunities for leisure and enrichment they should be placed under state regula-tion and made to conform to certain fixed standards before issuing diplomas."

Standing of the Freshmen.

The following freshmen of the Omaha High school made an average scholarship of over 90 per cent for No vember: Courine Armstrong, Ellen Anthes Vera Allen, Bensle Andress, Grace Bigelow June Bennett, Maud Brooks, Carrie Barber John Byrne, Nora Binsval, Mildred Clark, Clyds Coy, Ruth Cultra, Helen Critzer, George Canfield, Eather Curry, Martha Car-Mary Dietrich, Edith Ewers, Hele ards, Ailie Elisworth, Bernard Ehler The earliest recorded stiempt to found a school where the deaf could be educated was made in the early part of the seventeenth century by the learned John Butler, a contemporary of Milton and Bacon. He, hewever, says of the project: "I soon perceived, the fellow of the project of the seventeenth century by the learned John Butler, a contemporary of Milton and Bacon. He, hewever, says of the project: "I soon perceived Krischbraun, Nina Kinksal, Katie Lyon, and the contemporary of Milton and Bacon, the heart of t Louisbury, Agues McElroy, Robert Morsy Robert Morsyman, Rosene Munsell, Maggi McEachron, Nelsie Morrison, Martha Mar Brigis McArdle, Pauline Madsen Elizabeth McCounell, May Naudain; Joans Newlean, Neille Ocander, Bertha Pampe Ethel Partridge, Ida Peterson, Charle Pritchard, Bertha Phillippi, Florence Parm Henrietta Rees, Emma Smith, Kather Sharrock, Fannie Speoner, Edna Sanders Adolphus Shank, Margaret Sharck, Arthur Smith, Ray Taylor, Lula Tilloson, Alfred Taylor, Lucy Warley, Beth Williams, Mary ence Whitly, isabelle Williams, Elizabeth

> Educational Notes. Galveston has a French night school. Baltimoreans want negro teachers ex-

Prof. Henri Moissan, the distinguished ire at the Princeton celebration, says the thing which has struck him most, apart from the superb equipment for teaching, was the feeling of affection between the students and the professors.

lusively in negro schools.

A gift to the library of Princeton university which will be especially prized was announced recently. It is the valuable colection of carly editions of Virgil belonging to Junius S. Morgan of New York. It wil deposited with the university as soon is the new library building is finished.

Washington Duke gave \$85,000 five years go to secure the location of Trinity col-ege, a Methodist institution, at Durham, J. C. Last week he gave \$10,000 toward the endowment of the same institution, on con-dition that it should open its doors to girls. is generally believed that the condition will be accepted.

Princeton university has decided to de velop the department of graduate work as far as possible, working on lines somewhat similar to those of Johns Hopkins univer-

The free lectures inaugurated by the New York Board of Education were attended by 400,000 people this year. Through the excellent corps of lecturers, scientific, historical and literary facts are brought to the knowledge of thousands of the poorer inhabitants of the city, to whom, othervise, they would remain closed books, so to Dr. Frederick Bancroft, who is to take

he place of Dr. von Holst, the famous his-orian, at the University of Chicago this winter, is a young man of unusual attain-ments in his line. He is well known in astern college circles through his connon with Columbia and Johns Hopkins universities. Dr. Bancroft was born in Galesburg, III., in 1860, and is a graduate of Amherst college and the School of Poitical Science of Columbia.

The present senior alumnus of Harvard s Samuel Ward Chandler, of the class of the following members of classe tion and explanation, while on the other graduated since 1800 have been successively he senior alumni: 1804, Joseph Head, died 882; 1807, William Thomas, died 1882; 1811. William Perry, died 1887; 1811, William R. Sover, died 1887; 1815, William Goddard, died 1888; 1817, George Bancroft, died 1891; 1818, Frederick Augustus Farley, died 1892; 1820, William Henry Furness, died January

Another "fad" is about to get its hook on the school treasury of New York City It is a medical "fad." The New York Health board has asked the Board of Eduation to appoint medical inspectors to n order to detect and prevent the spread of contagious diseases. The scheme con templates the appointment of 150 inspec ors at a salary of \$300 each for ten month of the year and a chief inspector at a sal

ary of \$2,500 Angered at the attendance of the young neetings of a dancing club, the school ion forbidding further indulgence in such gayety, on the ground that the influence own arose and asserted itself. The Knights of Pythias stood up for the teachers, and a usiness men's meeting was held, at which resolution was passed that the members of the school board be instructed to re rain from the use of tobacco, as good reults to the pupils could not be accomlished while such a practice was in-

No use to deny the fact that Salvation Oil fast taking the place of all other liniments

Few People at the Hotels, el people state that they have never known travel to be so light during holiday week as it is at present. There is scarcely any one at the hotels, and the few who are there complain at being away from home and spend most of their time wishing they were there. What makes it appear so much more ionesome is the fact that so much more ionesome is the fact that for the last month or six weeks business has been better than at any time during the year and a half preceding, or for two years for that matter. There is every indication that travel will pick up again as soon as the holidays are over and that the corridors will resume their wonted appearance.

The Omaha City mission will give its naual Christmas dinner to the children of its Industrial and Sabbath schools at Ma nie hall Wednesday noon, December 30 1896. Contributions of provisions may be sent to Masonic hall, Sixteenth and Capitol avenue, on Wednesday morning, or will be called for if notice is sent to Mrs. J. B. Jardine, Thirty-third and Dodge streets.

A Fast Train for Montana.

and the Pacific Northwest leaves Omaha via the Burlington Route at 4:35 p. m. daily. It is vestibuled, carries sleeping and reclining chair cars and is nearly a whole half day quicker than any other train from Omaha to Helena, Butte, Spokane, Seattle Tickets and time tables at 1502 Farnam St.

A Perplexing Problem.

Whether to trke "Northwestern Line" No. 2 at 4:45 p. m. or No. 6 at 6:30 p. m., Chicagoward. "No. 2" arrives at Chicago at 7:45 a. m. and "No. 6" at 9:30 a. m. Both trains are models of modern art, skill and luxury. NO EXTRA CHARGE ON EITHER ONE. Call at the City Office, 1401 Farman street, and talk it over.

J. A. KUHN, General Agent. G. F. WEST, C. P. T. A. Six-Thirty P. M. Train.

CHICAGO & ST. PAUL RY. Best service. ELECTRIC LIGHTS, City office: 1504 Farnam.

Burlington Route-Holiday Rates December 24, 25 and 31 and January 1-etween stations not more than 200 miles Call at ticket office, 1502 Farnam street.

Rev. Frank Foster Preaches His Farewell Sermon at Immanuel Baptist Church.

ORGANIZED AND BUILT UP THE SOCIETY

Has Seen It Grow from a Mission with Eight Members and No Abiding Place to a Strong Church with Its Own Edifice.

Rev. Frank W. Foster, who has been the paster o the Immanuel Baptist church ever since its birth, preached his farewell sermon. ignation, although it has been in its hands for months. Once they positively refused to accept it, but the prencher insisted that he must sever his connection with the church and he will consequently vacate the pulpit on December 31.

Rev. Mr. Foster is one of the oldest ministers in the city. He came to Omaha about ten years ago, being then a field missionary in the employ of the Baptist church. He ed to mest in a vacant storeroom adjoinng the present church edifics. About eight cars ago the church organized and later in its history erected the building which it All through its history Rev. Mr. Foster has been the paster of the church. Recently he decided that a change would be beneficial both to himself and his congregation and consequently he offered his resignation.

The minister has been ill for some time and at the services yesterday he showed the effects of his condition. He, neverthe less, preached a vigorous sermon, through which a thread of sorrow at his coming departure was plainly to be discerned. He seemed to give some hint as to one of the causes of his severance from the church in his remarks. He stated in opening that I was not only philosophical but also scrip tural to look upon affliction and censoriou criticism with indifference. The first refer nce was to his own physical condition. The preacher explained the other more fully. He stated that he was more indebted to his critics and enemies than to his friends, be cause being conscious of his shortcoming to some degree he was grateful that the were pointed out more fully. None but fool would consider that a criticism did no contain a large amount of judgment. Ye despite the large amount of criticism t which he had been subjected, he did not fethat he should be looked upon as a sacrific or as a hero and he did not feel in need of sympathy

CRITICS DO GOOD SERVICE. Critics, he continued, were as useful as turkey buzzards, the scavengers of the south They looked for the rough places and corners of people and were continually running against them. Yet they were doing a great service every time they knocked one off these rough corners, thus making the criticized more perfect. Despite this fact, however, the preacher maintained that there should not be too many critles in the world. Then he turned his attention to the pessi mists and critics who believe that ther is nothing but fraud and falsehood in the world and attempted to show that there was much that was pure and beautiful and virtuous in existence.

He said that he was convinced of the existence of truth through his experience with the members of his congregation. Jus tice was also a fact, for although there was still injustice he showed that the prople were now living in an age of compara tively pure justice when past centuries are viewed. As evidence he cited the gradual substitution of arbitration for war in international disputes. He believed that there was enough proof to cause a belief in the mplete reign of justice in time to come, also found much of purity and chastity n the world. He said that Omaha was not next door to heaven, but he rebuked charges that vice was predominant here. city he has seen much purity and chastity and nobility even in wicked men. He maintained that in the outside world the work of virtue was going on and he cited as examples the endeavors to reform nstead of to punish criminals, the estab-ishment of university settlements and other movements. In similar ways he epicted other features of the brighter side f the world.

The preacher in conclusion referral to he memories he would carry away with im. He said he would remember the glorious organization of the church and the labor and love which held the little congregation together during the first months. He would remember the sympathy and affec-tion he had received since. He would renumber the visits of those who came in corrow or sin or affliction, the deaths, the aptisms, the weddings, the birthday cele brations and the hospitality of the members

f the congregation. The congregation has not yet decided uposuccessor of the withdrawing pasto and will not do so for some time yet, although they have several applicants. Services, however, will be held regularly every Sunday. The resignation of the pastor will be acted upon at a business meeting on next Wednesday night and a special pulpit committee will be placed in charge of the situation.

CHANGES IN SOCIAL CONDITIONS. Situation in the Early Centuries Com-

pared with the Present. President McClelland of the University of the Pacific, located in Oregon, occupied the pulpit of the Westminster Presbyterian church yesterday morning. He chose for his text Romans i, 14: "I am debtor both to the Greeks and to the barbarians; both to the wise and to the unwise."

In opening the speaker described the ondition of society in the early years of the first century, in the time of Christ and prior thereto, when the classes were arrayed against each other and the upper grades of society had no compassion for those beneath them in the social scale. He then spoke of the coming of Jesus Christ, teaching the doctrine of brotherly love, and said that the effect of this doctrine in revolutionizing society might be earned by studying the history of the east eighteen centuries.

Referring to the present condition of so lety, the speaker said that the terms pop ulism and socialism were suggestive of the leaven which is at work and betoken that the masses are becoming conscious, no only of their rights but of their power and kings and potentates must recognize this growing power. The speaker further asserted that the voice of the public is than ever before. In this growth which has taken place in the improving of so-clety the reverend speaker declared that the pulpit had taken a prominent part and he said that the power of the pulpit is an over

mastering force when raised in the support of the broad doctrine of humanity. The province of the pulpit was declared to be the uprooting of sin in society and great attess was laid upon the moral courgreat stress was into upon the moral cour-age required in being outspoken in exposing sin in high places. The speaker said the organization of society was not the cause of misery so much as was individual wrong-doing, and he asserted that no mere humanitarian movement would suffice to re-lieve the condition of society, but that saillieve the condition of society, but that sal vation must come through the gospel-from a new life; It must come from within not from some power applied from

In closing Prof. McClelland said he was in sympathy with all good legislation, but back of this must be consecrated men and women who have been regenerated and have allied themselves to God in His purore to save the world.

Funeral of John M. Kilkennon. The funeral of John M. Kilkenon, who committed suicide Christmas eve, after seriously wounding his wife, will take place from the coroner's office Tuesday at 2 o'clock. The funeral services will be preached by Rev. Mr. Savidge, with inter-

BOOMING GOOD ROADS MOVEMENT.

Secretary Freeman Johnson Bustly Engaged in the East. Charles Freeman Johnson of California, secretary of the National League of Good Roads, who recently stopped off here on his way east, is doing good work in behalf of his pet enterprise, and also advertising the Transmississippi Exposition wherever he goes. To the editor of The Bee he writes at he has been successful in forming a mbination between the league he represents and the United States department of road inquiry, of which he has been appointed an inspector. He also writes that he hopes

to see the good roads movement represented

t the exposition.

Concerning the movement for road im-rovement and the exposition, he talked se-ollows to a reporter for the Hartford, Conn., Courant: "There is a wonderful awaken-ing throughout the middle west on the subyesterday morning. On January 1 he will coase to be its minister, his resignation taking effect on the last day of the year. The congregation has not yet accepted the resignation, although it has been in its hands passed a bill appropriating \$200,000 for this exposition, and the people have subscribed over \$400,000 in addition, so that they have over \$600,000 already in sight, out of \$1,000,000 which they proposed to raise. The managers of the exposition have sent official cations requesting us to aid in se euring for them the National Good Roads congress for 1898, and the national meet of the League of American Wheelmen for the same year at about that time. This would bring an enormous body of good roads people together at a central point, and if the gov-ernment would make a good reads exhibit as it did at the Atlanta Exposition, it would serve as a tremendous object lesson to the whole western country."

The New York Telegram had the following

to say concerning Mr. Johnson:

Mr. Johnson last night showed a Telegram reporter a letter of invitation from the minagers of the Transmississippi and International Exposition, to be held in Omaha, Neb., from June to November, 1888, to hold the good reads convention there during the progress of the exposition. Mr. Johnson said he thought it very likely that the convention would go to omaha, although that matter had not been decided as yet, and would not be for some days at least. He was in Omaha a week ago today and was much impressed by what he saw in the way of preparations for the exposition. to say concerning Mr. Johnson:

tion. The people of Omaha and the surrounding territory have already raised \$100,000 toward making the exposition a success, and as congress has appropriated \$250,000 toward the enterprise it is thought the Omaha people will have little difficulty in raising the remainder of the \$1,000,000 which it is thought should be on hand before the big show starts. Mr. Johnson says the people of Omaha and of the Transmississippi country are quite as much interested in the subof good roads as are those of the

Thousands sink into an early grave for want of a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syru This great remedy would have saved them.

Carlo Balle Balle Balle Balle Balle Balle AMUSEMENTS. CHERT THE STATE OF THE PARTY OF

The fame of the Howard Atheneum comany, which was remembered from former risits as being among the best of the vaudeville attractions, was sufficient to attract two large audiences to the Creighton yesterday, where the organization, as at present onstituted, opened a short engagement. The afternoon performance was far from satisfactory and did not indicate that the old standard of excellence had been kept up. The first "turn" on the bill was omitted without explanation, the motograph was refractory and utterly ailed to work and Delnore and Lee were unable to appear by reason of the late arrival of the company in own and the impossibility of getting their apparatus in order. The manager, in a speech sefore the curtain, made such excuse as was consilie under the circumstances, and in the wening a more complete and enjoyable exevening a more complete and enjoyable exhibition was given. The company contains some fairly clever people, chief among those appearing at the matines being Jennie Grovini and Edyth Murray, gymnastic dancers; Ben Harney in imitations of negro congs. Morton and Mack in Irish comedy and the Levinos in their erayon-drawing specialty. The engagemet closes with a performance the company of the company contains a single property of the Millard hotel, now living in Denver, was in the city last night while on his way east.

Mr. J. A. Goodman and wife, Mr. Sam Jones, Joe Mason and R. E. Earl are Kantham and the company contains and surface with the millard hotel, now living in Denver, was in the city last night to resume as a surface with the Millard hotel, now living in Denver, was in the city last night while on his way east.

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Yesterday afternoon Mr. W. T. Taber gave in organ recital at the First Congregational church in the presence of a large and at-tentive sudience. Mr. Taber is an organist Mr. Taber is an organist of great natural ability. His ideas of reg-istration are original and consistent. Ev-crything he does shows a thorough knowldge of the instrument. The building of tone picture by means of combinations of stops is no easy matter, as is so often demonstrated by the many organists who try it and fail. Mr. Taber's program was varied and interesting and selected from he works of Guilmant, Thome, Wagner Mendelssohn, Batiste and Gounod.

A feature of the recital was the remarkble singing of Mrs. C. E. Squires. election was a very dramatic sacred song by Randegger, entitled "Save Me, Oh God," and her rendering of it fulfilled every demand. Especially noteworthy was the way in which she developed the climax near the end and the volume of tone produced Irs. Squires is surely one of Omaha's forclost sopranos.

Robert F'tzsimmons, the heavyweight pugillst, is en route from San Francisco to New York, where he will arrange the de-ails for his fight with Jim Corbett on the 77th of March next for the championship of the world. He will arrive in this city at 4:45 o'clock this afternoon, accompanied by his wife and child, his sparring partner Jack Hickey, and his manager, Martin Ju-lian. This is the first visit of Fitzsimmons to Omaha and the most lively interest i shown concerning his stopover here and his appearance at the Boyd this evening in connection with William Calder's seenic drama. 'Saved from the Sea," by the large sale of seats that has already taken place. Th report was current resterday around town that "the house was sold out," but that statement will not be verified until this evening, when the big theater will be packed from orchestra to the last seat in the gallery. There are many desirable scats yeu unsold, but they will all be gone before evening. Either the puglist or the drama is sufficiently strong to stand alone, but when the two are combined there is certain

Many lovers of comic opera will be pleased at the announcement that the Della Fox Comic Opera company will be at the Creighton Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings. The company numbers over sixty peo

ple and prominent among the principals ar such artists as Harry Macdonogh, Hug Chilvers, Frank Blair, Charles J. Campbel Charles Dungan, William Dudley and the Misses Nelly Braggins, Trixle Friganza, Florine Murray, Nathalie Allien, Katherine Gay and Frankle Wotene, For each of the operas in the Fox repertory the complete scenery and stage settings are carried. Noth ing is eliminated or cut down, whether the company plays two weeks or one night in a city. "The Little Trooper" will be sung Wednesday evening and at the New Year matinee and "Fleur de Lis" will be presente Thursday and Friday (New Year's) nights

The Chicago University Glee and Mandolin lub will give a concert at the Creighton Monday, January 4.

Hackmen Form a Union.

The Omaha backmen held a meeting a the purpose of forming a union. J. Lar sen was elected president; J. M. Carney, vic president; A. Russell, secretary, and Charle White, treasurer. The new body is called the Omalia Harkmen's Protective association, and its object is to establish a scale of rates and form a more friendly disposition between the men and their patron than has formerly existed. The association starts in with about twenty-five members

Prevent sickness and save doctors' bills at this season by keeping your blood rich and pure with Hood's Saraaparilla. Coroner to Investigate the Suicide.

morning at 10 o'clock over the remains committed suicide at his residence, 181. Chicago street, Saturday night. A large number of witnesses have been summone in order to thoroughly investigate the

Personally Conducted Excursions Leave Omaha every Friday via the Union facilie. No change of ears to Ogden, San francisco or Los Angeles. Tourist sleepers ally to San Francisco. Special attention paid to Indies traveling City Pass, and Tkt, Agent, 1302 Farnam St.

Special Heliday Bates. The Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis Omaha Ry., will sell excursion tickets Dec

good for return until January one and one-third fares for round trip.

PERSONAL PARAGRAPHS.

Dr. J. L. Leas of Chadron was an Omaha unday visitor. J. W. Megeath has gone to Denver, where e will visit friends.

Church Howe came up from Auburn to apend Sunday in Omaha. S. J. Weeks and John Skirving of O'Neill were in the city yesterday, W. E. Alexander of Edgement, S. D., was imong the arrivals yesterday. Hon. Joseph Oberfelder of Sidney is in the

He is enroute to Lincoln C. E. Burnham, a banker from Tilden, was among the arrivals yesterday. G. A. Eckles, one of Chadron's leading lawyers, was in the city yesterday. J. C. Spencer left last night for Neweastle, Wyo., to remain a few days. C. H. Cornell, a Valentine banker, was registered at one of the hotels yesterday. Sherman Canfield of Sheridan, Wyo., is n the city on a short visit with friends,

Herman Kountze left last night for Yale ollege, after spending Christmas with his Darents.

H. A. Holdrege left last night for Chi-

cago, where he goes on a short business

S. B. Smith of the Union Pacific legal epartment returned home from Chicago last night G. C. Hazelett, clerk of the courts a O'Nelli, accompanied by his wife, was an Omaha visitor yesterday.

W. H. Hunter returned to Denver last night, to resume his work there ,after ar-

sas City, Mo., arrivals stopping at the Barker. real estate man of this city, now a mine

owner of Cripple Creek, has been in the city for several days. He returned home last night. Nebraskans at the hotels: E. C. Calkins Kearney; A. E. Upton, Lincoln; F. Terney and J. A. Harris, Broken Bow; W. B. Shel-den, Hastings; W. Jenkins, Fullerton; D. W. Schaff, Columbus; J. H. Jones, Wymore; L. B. Fenner, Hemmingford; R. J. Nighten-

gale, Loup City. Mr. and Mrs. Dolph Lavino, Mr. and Mrs. Sam Morton, Miss Mollie Thompson, Miss Jennie Grovini, Miss Edyth Murray, Charles Mack, Ben Harvey, George Delmore, Ollic Lee, Eddie O'Dell, James Hughes and Frank Townsend, comprising the Boston Howard Athenaeum Star Specialty company, are stop-ping at the Barker.

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Powder

AN ELEGANT TOILET LUXURY. Used by people of refinement

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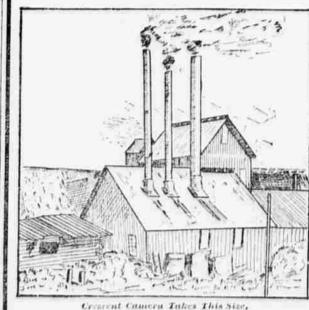
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